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LONDON TRAIN CRASH

London, Jan. 3.
Five persons were killed and 43 injured, 35 seriously, when the London-Norwich express, apparently running "blindly" in heavy mid-night fog, smashed into the rear of a stationary passenger train at Gidea Park station on the outskirts of London.

Visibility of only three yards in the area hampered rescue operations and forced the police to abandon their cars and proceed on foot lighting their way with flashlights.

Travelling at 40 miles an hour, the engine of the express telescoped into the rear of the passenger car, leaving it a demolished mass of twisted steel. Another car was catapulted from the tracks through the roof of the station.

One witness said the engine went through the rear car "like a knife through butter."

Injured people, some of them pinned under the debris, alternately moaned and screamed for help as rescue workers stumbled over each other unable to see far enough to work efficiently.

Dense Fog
More than 20 ambulances called to the scene virtually crawled toward the station so dense was the fog. Buses and lorries were also used to take the injured to hospitals.

Huge searchlights were rigged in an attempt to penetrate the mist and allow rescuers to locate the injured.

As the second thickest fog of the year covered the East, End of London, again forcing the cancellation of dog racing, another pile-up was averted narrowly when a train from Stratford was flagged down only 100 yards from the wreckage.

The fog suddenly lifted at about 3 a.m. GMT (11 a.m. Hongkong time) revealing the area strewn with wreckage and mail which postal clerks immediately began gathering and sorting.—United Press.

DEMOM RIOT
London, Jan. 3.
An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Nairobi said today that six African soldiers were killed and several wounded in a mutiny at an ammunition depot at Gilgil, Kenya, yesterday.

Some 150 Askaris—due for generalisation in two months refused to perform their duty and troops were called from Nanyuki, 50 miles away, the dispatch said.

The troops were forced to fire on the Askaris, three of whom were wounded seriously.—United Press.

"March of Death"
Down Main Street

Tokyo, Jan. 3.
The Japanese people's spirit of vengeance and hatred for American fliers reached such heights that even Japanese airmen who parachuted over Japan were in danger, "because the people did not take the time to see distinctions," it was revealed at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East here.

Evidence was introduced in the form of partial extracts from a 30-volume Allied report concerning the treatment of Allied airmen in Japan.

Americans who strayed fishing vessels and yachts in the Osaka-Kobe area, and were shot down and taken prisoner, were executed without trial.

By March, 1945, when large Japanese cities such as Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe began to feel the full effect of "indiscriminate incendiary bombing," the Japanese people's feelings mounted "and suddenly became violent," the report said.

After the first beheading of American fliers shot down in Tokyo, prisoners were generally sent to the Tokyo Army prison, where they were court-martialed if suspected of violating military regulations.

JEWIS LAUNCH "OFFENSIVE" IN PALESTINE

Flame-Throwers, Machine-Guns, Land-Mines, Bombs
British Officer Killed

STERN GANG INTERVIEW
The renewal of violence by Jewish underground groups in Palestine on Thursday night, marked the first occasion in which Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang have cooperated and virtually merged themselves into a single striking force. Several days ago the United Press submitted a list of questions to determine the aims and policies of the Stern Gang. The questions and answers follow.

Jerusalem, Jan. 3.
Question: Will you observe a real truce?

Answer: "A truce between two fighting parties can take place only in two cases: (1) between one battle and another—to bury the dead and clear the field of wounded; and (2) at the end of war and before the peace treaty is signed—when both sides are satisfied that no decision can be reached by arms or else when one side surrenders unconditionally."

Does your struggle contain the germs of retribution?
"Certainly yes. When someone slaps your face you run away if you are a coward. If you care for honour you want your fist to return the blow. No enemy will dictate our action. We are deciding for ourselves when and where to strike."

Are you anti-British?
"We are Britain's enemies. We are anti-British because the alien rule over our country is a virtual military occupation."

Would you really fight outside Palestine's boundaries?
"Yes. As a matter of fact we already started when two years ago we killed Lord Moyne, former Minister of State in Cairo."

Would you accept or accept Russia's help?
"The ratio of strength is in favour of the enemy. We, therefore, would take any measure to balance their ascendancy. A starved man should not be asked whether he likes meat or prefer a vegetarian diet. He would take anything, even a biscuit."

Would you fight the Arabs if they struggled for the Arab character of Palestine?
"There is room enough in the Middle East. We believe in alliance with Middle East powers."

What difference is there in the ideology between you and the other underground organisations?
"The time is not far when all three underground groups will join hands."—United Press.

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Refused To Fight For The Japs
Singapore, Jan. 3.
Subadar Muzaffar Khan, continuing his evidence at yesterday's resumed hearing of the Christmas Island mutiny trial said that the discipline of the men in his detachment deteriorated after the first Jap air-raid on the island, and after the white flag was hoisted on March 7, 1942, on the orders of the Commanding Officer, Captain Williams.

Seven Indian soldiers are on trial accused of killing a British officer and four British NCOs on the island in 1942. Subadar Khan said Captain Williams had discussed with him the discipline of the men, and on March 9 Captain Williams ordered the re-education of the men and the re-assembly of their gun. Captain Williams asked Subadar Khan to tell his men that the re-education of the men was done to attract Allied shipping.

Simultaneously, Captain Williams posted a sentry near the flagstaff with a white flag and binoculars and gave him instructions to pull down the Union Jack and hoist the white flag at sight of a Japanese ship or plane, Subadar Khan testified.

Under cross-examination, Khan said that after the gun was reassembled he received an order from Captain Williams that it was to be used for the protection of Allied ships against Japanese submarines, but it was never used.

Khan said news was received on the island through a radio set from the BBC and through New Delhi and Singapore stations. The news of the fall of Singapore was received in this manner.

"Brave" Fellows
Khan explained that the reason he was nervous on the night of March 10 was that he could not find his revolver. On emerging from a jungle hide-out after the alleged shooting of the British NCOs saw four Sikh constables.

Once, after being sent for by the Japanese, he addressed the men of his detachment and told them they must stick to their oath and not fight against either the British or Americans.

Khan said that when the troops were asked to parade by the Japanese, "those brave fellows who have killed the Britishers, fall in at the front," some of the accused did so, others did not.

Khan himself refused to fight for the Japanese and said that on this parade the Japanese deprived him of his badges of rank.

Two or three months later his badges were returned and he was put in charge of a party of prisoners of war, he said.—Associated Press.

ON OTHER PAGES
Page Two: Tied to Kill Himself on Threat of Stripping.
Page Three: Appealed to Maj. Boxer's "Spirit of Bushido."
Page Four: Leading Article: Volunteer Greivances.
Page Five: Nationalisation Comes Into Force.
Page Eight: Home & Local Sports News, etc.

Jerusalem, Jan. 3.
The terrorist army Irgun Zvai Leumi last night launched a full-scale offensive throughout Palestine, carrying out their threat to end the three-week truce. Nearly twenty attacks on British troops and Palestine police were made in different parts of the country, including Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Tiberias in the north.

The terrorists used flame throwers for the first time in an effort to overcome British armoured cars but the attacks were unsuccessful and some weapons were captured. The outbreak started with a hail of fire from machine-guns on the British military headquarters in Tel Aviv and reports quickly came in of land mine and bomb explosions in other areas. (Earlier reports appear on Page 5.)

In spite of the heavy scale of fighting, casualties amounted to only one British officer killed and six British soldiers, two British policemen, two Arab constables, and one male civilian injured. Five Jews, including a Jewish NAAFI girl were also injured.

Experts are today examining the home-made flame throwers captured from the terrorists who were, apparently, seeking a counter-weapon to British armoured cars. The Irgun attacked in Jerusalem and Tiberias last night with their flame throwers, which are carried by one man in harness. The attacks failed and several flame throwers were captured by the police in the heart of Jerusalem.

The operations room in the strongly-guarded British military headquarters in Jerusalem's King David Hotel was like a battlefield centre last night as intelligence officers pinpointed terrorist attacks on a large-scale wall map. By midnight the map showed these attacks.

Tel-Aviv
Tel Aviv—Citrus House, British military headquarters in Tel Aviv, was riddled by a barrage of fire from neighbouring roof-tops. Those on duty inside threw themselves to the floor as bullets whined through windows, shattering glass and splintering tables, chairs and doors.

At the height of battle, lights went out in various parts of the city, a mine was reported to have exploded near the city's railway station and gunmen tossed hand grenades into a military car park. Roads in Tel-Aviv were reported to have been mined. Two British policemen were wounded when a Palestine police armoured car was blown up by a landmine at Sarona, a police camp near Tel Aviv. Communications between Tel-Aviv and Jaffa were reported to have been cut.

Jerusalem
Jerusalem: The police opened fire when terrorists attacked a patrol car with new flame-throwers. Two hand-grenades were thrown into the guard-room of the British Orphanage, according to an unconfirmed report.

Haifa
Haifa: One British officer was killed and five other ranks injured when a Bren-gun carrier was blown up in Haifa, believed by a land mine. A bomb explosion had earlier been reported in Haifa. Another British patrol was blown up at Wadi Rushmyia in the Haifa town area but without casualties. At Kiryat Haim, a Jewish settlement near Haifa, automatic weapons and hand-grenades were used. The road from there to Acre was reported to be heavily mined.

Tiberias
Northern Palestine: Terrorists who attacked a military car park at Tiberias with flame-throwers were driven off, according to an unconfirmed report. Two Jews carrying paratroopers of the 6th Airborne Division were blown up by electrically detonated land-mines near Hadera. There were no casualties. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 8)

SHOWING THEM HOW?
London, Jan. 2.
The first group of 35 German civilians from the British Zone arrived in England today to observe the conditions of German prisoners of war in Britain and to study methods of British adult education.

The men include politicians, teachers, journalists, trade unionists and students. They will attend a six week course at the German prisoner of war training centre at Wilton Park outside London.

The British Control Office said that if the visit proved successful, other groups would be invited.—United Press.

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"QUEEN MARY" SPRUCING UP

London, Jan. 3.
The Cunard White Star's 83,000-ton "Queen Mary," the world's second largest liner, is not expected to resume her North Atlantic run until the summer, Cunard officials said today.
The liner, which retired from troop duties in September, is being reconditioned for passenger trade at Southampton.—United Press.

Doctor Accused Of Rape

Gettysburg, Jan. 3.
Dr. Robert S. Lefever is accused by a 23-year-old woman of giving her a "little white pill for a headache" then raping her.

Justice of the Peace John H. Bashore held the Gettysburg physician for Grand Jury action on charges of rape and administering a drug to commit a felony. Bond was set at \$2,500.

Mrs. Rita Dryer, formerly of Providence, R.I., testified she was unable to say definitely whether the doctor had assaulted her during a visit to his office one night because "I was out cold."

"I felt dizzy and I don't remember anything until I came to. I felt like a fog. When I came to, I didn't have anything on."

Describing a conversation which she said she had with the physician after she awoke, Mrs. Dryer testified she asked: "What happened?"

She said the doctor replied: "I fixed you up. That's what you needed."

Mrs. Dryer declared she had not consented or in any way intimated to Dr. Lefever that she was willing to consummate an immoral relation.

The physician did not testify.—Associated Press.

Anti-Foreignism
The vague anti-foreignism which broods under the surface of Chinese political life—from the extreme Left to the extreme Right—is as fully present today as during the first big "Get Out of China" campaign last June. But the Leftist movement which is ever ready to channel its mood into demonstrations against Washington's China policy is believed to have grown stronger.

The Democratic League, a Left-of-the-Centre party which boycotted the Kuomintang-dominated National Assembly, was closely allied to the campaign last June. The League's Executive Committee is at present holding a plenary session in Shanghai.

The people who are in the know say the party now is attempting to base its programme of democratic reform on mass support rather than political palaver.

A "mass action" programme of this sort, observers point out, can be expected to exploit incidents such as the present "rape" case, turning them quickly into public protests against the presence of American armed forces in China.

American surplus sales and other aid to President Chiang Kai-shek.

Communist efforts at fanning these incidents or utilizing them once started can also be taken for granted, observers say. It would, however, be over-simplifying the case to blame the week's demonstrations on "orders from Yenan."

The Chinese "Democratic Movement" as it calls itself is further strengthened by support from some private Chinese industrialists and merchants who feel they are being squeezed out of business by the growing government monopolies and tend to favour any forces opposing the Kuomintang's economic power.—United Press.

New Incident
Shanghai, Jan. 3.
City Police authorities fear that the anti-American feeling which is gradually dying down may flame up again over the stabbing involving an American crewman of an UNBRA fishing vessel on Wednesday, in which a Chinese ricksha puller was seriously wounded.

The name of the American, who is in Chinese police custody and is to be turned over to the procurator for investigation, was given as Rogers.

Mayor K. C. Wu, in a statement, said the American involved in the recent hawker case in Hong Kong in the way they have been artificially stirred up, the demonstrations over the alleged rape of a Peiping girl by a U.S. Marine are now more interested in demands for American withdrawal from China than in the original case, in which the charge of rape appears ever more doubtful.

Despite official appeals, student strikes and demonstrations continue in Nanking and Shanghai.

Authoritative American circles pointed out to me today that the present embarkation in Chinwangtao of some 3,000 officers and men (of the Seventh Regt., U.S. Marine Corps, for return to the U.S. is in accordance with long, pre-arranged plans and is not connected with the present hysterical anti-American demonstrations. (BY ANTHONY ULLSTEIN)

Shanghai, Jan. 3.
Well-informed Chinese and American quarters regard the anti-American demonstrations in Shanghai, Peiping, Nanking and Tientsin as an upsurge of the Chinese Leftist undertone, which for months has been gathering force against United States aid to the Kuomintang Government.

The nature and circumstances of the student parades provide evidence that the alleged rape was seized upon as a pretext for sparking what essentially was a political movement.

The preliminary police report, which denied there was physical evidence of a rape, was disregarded from the outset. Other indications shedding doubt on the girl's victimisation were obscured by mob anger. The posters and slogans featured by the demonstrators had the same political character as those used in previous anti-American parades.

The speed with which the student demonstrations spread from city to city has convinced seasoned observers of the presence of organised leadership. This leadership may be counted upon to exploit future "incidents" for a similar agitation.

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HYSTERICAL STUDENTS STILL PARADING

(From Our Correspondent)

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Forming an exact parallel with what happened in the recent hawker case in Hong Kong in the way they have been artificially stirred up, the demonstrations over the alleged rape of a Peiping girl by a U.S. Marine are now more interested in demands for American withdrawal from China than in the original case, in which the charge of rape appears ever more doubtful.

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A "mass action" programme of this sort, observers point out, can be expected to exploit incidents such as the present "rape" case, turning them quickly into public protests against the presence of American armed forces in China.

American surplus sales and other aid to President Chiang Kai-shek.

Communist efforts at fanning these incidents or utilizing them once started can also be taken for granted, observers say. It would, however, be over-simplifying the case to blame the week's demonstrations on "orders from Yenan."

The Chinese "Democratic Movement" as it calls itself is further strengthened by support from some private Chinese industrialists and merchants who feel they are being squeezed out of business by the growing government monopolies and tend to favour any forces opposing the Kuomintang's economic power.—United Press.

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The name of the American, who is in Chinese police custody and is to be turned over to the procurator for investigation, was given as Rogers.

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Lerwick Airport Crash

Lerwick Jan. 3.
Five members of the crew of a U.S. Flying Fortress, bailed out of their plane safely today when it encountered difficulties on a flight from Iceland to Prestwick, Scotland.

Three of the men landed near Lerwick airport while the other two fell in the sea and were rescued.

The "Flying Fortress" was reported to have left Iceland yesterday on a local flight but was ordered to proceed to Prestwick to land. The B-17 reported it was in difficulties over the Shetlands and Lerwick airport turned on its landing lights but was unable to establish contact with the plane either by visual or radio communication.

Shortly afterwards three members of the crew parachuted near the airport. Later the other two were picked up from the water. The wreckage of the plane was not located immediately.—United Press.

France Not Ready To Negotiate
Paris, Jan. 3.
French Government spokesmen yesterday declared that France could not negotiate with the Viet Nam Republic under "existing conditions" and questioned the authority of Ho Chi Minh's regime over Northern Indo-China.

French Foreign Office quarters made this assertion as the Colonial Minister, Marius Moutet, arrived in Hanoi to exchange views with the fugitive Nationalist Government with a view to reestablishing peace.

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman said Moutet does not possess full powers to negotiate a settlement on the spot, but added that such authority could be telegraphed to him if the need arose. He said that Moutet officially was on a mission of inquiry to report back to the Cabinet on or about January 14.

Quai d'Orsay officials said two conditions must be set before France could negotiate with Ho Chi Minh—firstly, order and calm must be restored, and secondly, France must verify the powers of persons with whom she would be negotiating.

The Foreign Office spokesman said a group of "dissident" Viet Nam officials had established a regime across the border in China under a former Foreign Affairs Minister.

The Viet Namese Minister of National Economy had been captured by French troops in Hanoi, he added.

"We cannot negotiate with Viet Nam snipers are firing at French officials," he said.

Fired On
Snipers fired on M. Moutet shortly after he arrived in Hanoi for an on-the-spot investigation of Indo-China conditions.

French authorities said that the Cabinet Minister's party were visiting a hospital when shots were fired, apparently from an Annamite house near the hospital. None of the French was hit, they reported.

The French garrison at Nam-dinh was repulsing violent artillery-supported Viet Nam attacks, a French communiqué said.

Elsewhere in northern Indo-China, only patrol activity was reported.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER
A moderate anticyclone extends from Central China to Japan and is moving slowly Eastward. A depression is situated over the Kurils. Pressure is low over West China and over the equatorial regions.

Forecast—Light or moderate E. wind, cloudy, misty, with partial clearance during the day; mild.

Yesterday's weather—
Maximum: 65.5 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 51.1 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: 6.5 hours.
Rainfall: Nil; total since Jan. 19/40 mm. as against an average of 5.07 mm.

Reading at 4 p.m.:

Details of Awards To H.K. Residents

A statement was issued by Government yesterday, giving details of the awards to Hong Kong residents (previously announced) in the New Year's Honours List, as follows:—

Correspondence

Information Wanted

Sir—Yesterday I received the following letter which was posted in England on the 30th August. The writer is a stranger to me but I would much like to help her. I will willingly forward any information received by me, or possibly any person having knowledge in this case may care to write to the lady direct.

Mr. J. H. Rutledge was awarded the C.B.E. for his exceptionally courageous and loyal services during the Japanese occupation. Early in 1942 he formed a welfare organization for the relief of Indians, POWs and internees. He was himself arrested in March 1942 for anti-Japanese activities; he was arrested again in October 1943 and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for anti-Japanese activities.

Mr. F.F.W. Shafrin was awarded the O.B.E. on account of his outstanding services during the siege of Hong Kong, during internment and on the reoccupation of the Colony.

Mr. Chan Kwan Po was awarded the O.B.E. in recognition of his services during the occupation. By his courageous and successful efforts the Library records of Hong Kong University were preserved.

Commander R. J. Vernal was awarded the O.B.E. (Military Division) for his valuable services as a member of the H.K.R.N.V.R. and for his services in contact with the enemy while a P.O.W.

Miss A. M. Davies was in a large measure responsible for the organising of an efficient nursing and domestic staff for emergency hospitals before hostilities, during the war and the Japanese occupation. Miss Davies showed personal courage of a high order and set an admirable example to others.

Mr. H. Barrett retired from the Prison Department in 1941. In September 1945 he volunteered to return to Hong Kong and took charge of Stanley Prison. Under extraordinary difficulties he collected and trained a new staff, reorganized the prison and restarted prison industries.

Sergeant Major Jones H.K.V.D.C. was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) for meritorious services to his fellow prisoners in the Japanese prison camp and for untiring work in connection with repatriation and demobilization arrangements of H.K.V.D.C. immediately after the occupation.

L.A.C. Rhead was awarded the B.E.M. for outstanding services in the first half of 1946 as nursing orderly on the island of Lamma. He worked long hours setting up small clinics in villages and attending out-calls and established a reputation which the villagers will long remember.

Coxswain Fong-Hing, Water Police, was awarded the B.E.M. for gallantry and devotion to duty on Dec. 11 and 12, 1941. He remained at his post under most difficult conditions and despite casualties, conducting himself most gallantly and performing vitally useful work under enemy fire.

Mr. L. A. Thomas served in the Malayan Police Force from 1910 to 1941 and joined the Hong Kong Planning Unit in 1944. He arrived in Hong Kong in November 1945 and performed most valuable services as Deputy Commissioner of Police until late last summer when he returned to England. For these services he was awarded the King's Police Medal.

and Chan Ming on charges of armed robbery and possession of arms and ammunition, was adjourned sine die yesterday.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF ON THREAT OF STRIPPING

Sale Not In Good Faith

Remarking that he was satisfied that the sale was not transacted openly and in good faith, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court yesterday awarded judgment in favour of the National Cash Register Company who claimed return of a cash register from Teh Hu Company in Marina House.

Teh Hu Company was ordered to return the machine, of its value (\$600), and to pay \$250 damages for the register's detention and costs to the National Cash Register Company.

It may be recalled that the National Cash Register Company has filed legal suits for two other machines from two Chinese shops. Both suits were heard by Mr. Justice Williams on Dec. 28, but judgment was deferred to Jan. 6 in both cases.

Sung Sheung-kwong, manager of Teh Hu Company, said he bought three machines at 15,000 yen on Aug. 25, 1945, from Matsutaka Company which took over Lane, Crawford's business. Sung said he bought them because he merely wanted to convert Japanese yen into goods. All the machines were not serviceable and were still unrepaired. The books of Matsutaka were produced, which showed that they bought some machines in Aug., 1942, and sold to Teh Hu in Aug., 1945.

According to the cashier of Matsutaka Company, the machines were unserviceable and left in the storehouse before they were sold to Teh Hu.

Mr. B. Bernadich, instructed by Mr. A.S.C. Comber, appearing for Teh Hu, submitted that his client had bought them openly and in good faith.

Mr. G.S. Hugh Jones, for National Cash Register Company, said the machines were sold not in the normal course of Matsutaka's business and the transaction was not carried out in good faith.

ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE

Two prisoners in the Victoria remand prison, who attempted to escape on Thursday, appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon yesterday and were sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Inspector Sell prosecuting said that when police officers were checking up the cells, following the escape of three prisoners, it was found that an iron bar of the cell had been sawn through and that the blankets in the cell had been torn in strips and tied together. In the defendants' cell a hatchaw was found.

Miss Chan said that she had

As it was a great disgrace for Chinese women to have all their clothing removed, a threat to do so prompted her to decide upon committing suicide, said Miss Beatrice Chan, who sobbed bitterly when giving evidence at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Noma.

Another witness declared that no prisoner at Victoria Gaol ever survived more than three months.

Miss Chan said she was arrested by the Japanese in April 1944 and taken to the Happy Valley Gendarmarie, where she was interrogated on many occasions by a Japanese Gendarme Officer named Miyasue.

When asked how she knew Miyasue was a Gendarme, Miss Chan described the insignias worn by Miyasue and said that whenever he appeared on the streets, everybody knew he was a "genuine" Gendarme and would say: "He is a tiger." Further questioned on the point by the President, Miss Chan caused much amusement when she said: "If the man was not a Gendarme how could he take me to the Gendarmarie and interrogate me? If you are not a judge, how could you sit there and try others?"

Miss Chan said that when she denied knowing Jimmy Kotewall, she was beaten up and then taken out and given the water torture. Her face was covered with a dirty towel and while an interpreter poured bucketsful of water over her. She felt as if she were drowning.

During the second interrogation, she was taken to a filthy room and made to kneel down. While being questioned in this position, she was beaten with an iron rod and kicked. When she persisted in denying the accusations made against her, she was again given the water torture. She suffered terribly from this treatment and the pain was so great that she could hardly move. With great effort she managed to stand up and when she did so, Miyasue kicked her so hard that she nearly fell to a nullah.

Like a Dead Person

In the course of the third interrogation, she was slapped and knocked about like a ball. Her whole body was wracked with pain and her head became swollen. Miyasue told her that if she persisted in denying the accusations, he would remove all her clothing and burn her. At this time, Miss Chan said she was already like a dead person as a result of the beatings and Miyasue's threat prompted her to decide upon committing suicide, as it was a great disgrace for Chinese women to have all their clothing removed.

At about midnight, she managed to crawl to the lavatory, where she attempted to commit suicide by smashing her head against a corner. As Miss Chan gave this testimony, she broke down and cried.

When the President asked her if she would like to have a rest in order to compose herself, Miss Chan said it would not be necessary and continued, saying that when she recovered consciousness, she found that all her clothing had been removed. She was wrapped up in a blanket and a Japanese doctor was giving her an injection. The wound on her head was dressed at the same time. This dressing was never changed, with the result that her head became septic and infested with maggots and lice.

Miss Chan said that she had

Many Died

Sheng said that other prisoners in the same cell were beaten, given the water and aeroplane tortures as well as burnt by the Japanese Gendarmes. Many of his cell mates died in consequence of the brutal treatment received.

Concerning sanitary conditions, Sheng said that human excreta was all over the floor and that they had to live and sleep under such filthy conditions. To make matters worse, the Japanese would pour water all over the cell so that prisoners could not sit or lie down.

Asked whether any medical supplies were given prisoners, Sheng said that even though a man was dying and needed help, nobody ever bothered. As it was practically impossible to obtain even a mouthful of water to drink, facilities for washing were out of the question.

Answering defence counsel, Sheng said that he was accused of being a guerrilla and also questioned regarding the disappearance of an interpreter who was carried off by Communists.

Mr. Denis Victor, dance hall proprietor, told the Court he was arrested by the Japanese in December 1944 and detained at the Happy Valley Gendarmarie. At this place, he was interrogated and tortured. Apart from receiving the water torture, Mr. Victor said that he was bitten by Alsatian dogs which were set on him by the Japanese. He was also punched, slapped and hung up in the air.

"Aggie"

Mr. Victor said that he could hear people screaming and crying all night through and saw the bodies of five Chinese being carried away on stretchers.

Mr. Victor said that he had given evidence previously in war crimes trials and that he remembered a witness whom he knew as "Aggie." This witness had told him that she was giving evidence regarding the death of a European soldier.

Team Noma said that he was sent to Shamshuipo as an interpreter in April 1942, together with Mrs. Agnes Horton and others. Noma said that he was present during the interrogation of Sgt. Lloyd, who was beaten up and given the water torture by Miyasue. Sgt. Lloyd died as a result of the water torture.

Yung Pei Fu, who was formerly employed as a police constable

Regulars Landing In H.K. Today

Today, for the first time since the liberation, units of the British Regular Army will land in Hong Kong as part of the garrison.

The units arriving today are the 27th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, and the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs. They are to be followed later this month by the 1st Battalion, the Devons.

The 27th Field Regiment and the Buffs are replacing the 150 Indian Infantry Brigade, which will shortly be leaving.

Today's replacements are arriving on board HMT Dilwara, which is due to dock early this morning.

150 Ind Inf Bde, which came to Hong Kong last autumn, is returning to India. The State Regiments which compose it, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry and the Travancore Infantry (the Jaipur Guards left for home in November) will be returning to do duty in the respective States of their Maharajahs.

The Brigade is expected to sail toward the end of next week, and the new British regiments, which are units of the Regular Army and have seen considerable war service, will be taking over their garrison duties on arrival.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

by the Traffic Department, said that after the occupation he continued in his duties and about the middle of October 1942 was transferred for cell duty at Victoria Gaol.

Tsang testified regarding seven Chinese policemen who had served under the British and were arrested for trying to escape. Two of them had already died when he took overman from whom he took over showed him the names of the remaining five in the register. The five were locked up in different cells. When he saw them, they were all terribly emaciated and very sickly looking. They appeared to be very weak.

Prisoners were never given sufficient food and no prisoner at Victoria Gaol survived for more than three months.

Tsang said that during his period of duty at the gaol, numerous deaths occurred. The five policemen also died. All died of starvation and one Chinese committed suicide by hanging himself because he was unable to stand further torture. About 40 prisoners were executed. Those executed comprised rascals, policemen who had accepted bribes and petty thieves.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire announce that the January ration of sugar will be 2 lbs. per person at 45 cents per pound.

Inquest Verdict On Baby Girl

An enquiry into the circumstances of the death of a 14-month-old girl Lo Kam-tai who was found on the hillside in Tai Hang on Nov. 22, after being half eaten by a wild animal, was held at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. F. X. d'Almada.

A verdict that the child had died from shock and later eaten by dogs was returned.

Dr. D. W. Gould said that he examined the body which was covered with dried blood. The body wall was entirely absent from a point just above the neck to the bottom of the chest cavity except for a thin strip of skin and muscle connecting the head to the rest of the body. The right lung and heart were absent. The left dome of the diaphragm was intact but the right dome was torn and coils of intestines had come through the opening.

In his opinion the gross destruction was due to the teeth of a fairly large animal. The marks on the skin were caused by the teeth and claws of such an animal. Death had occurred before any attempt at consumption of the body had been made. The injuries on the head and the abdominal wall were inflicted before death and these injuries contributed to death.

From his examination it was reasonable to suppose that the child was carried away by an animal such as a large dog, and that more or less the injuries were caused by the body being knocked against rocks in transit.

Death was due to shock from these injuries and possibly others the presence of which had been masked by later consumption of the tissues.

The father Lo Shun-tai stated that he was an unemployed tailor. On Nov. 22 he slept with his wife and two children, a son and 14-month girl outside No. 97 Tung Lo-wan Road. They went to bed at 11 p.m. and at 6 a.m. the following morning he was aroused by his wife who told him that their daughter had disappeared. They spent till 8 o'clock looking for no success, reported to Bay View Police station.

Later he was informed by his wife that the body of the child had been found on the hillside. In reply to the coroner's witness said that he heard of no disturbance during the night.

Former Policeman On Defence Regs. Charge

Lower Court proceedings started yesterday in the case in which Mohammed Yusuf Shar, a former Lance Sergeant of the Hong Kong Police Force who is charged under the Defence Regulations with assisting the Japanese between September 9, 1943 and August 8, 1945 as special political constable.

The case is being heard before Mr. Stainsbury, A.S.P. O'Donovan is appearing on behalf of the Crown and Accused is not represented.

Mr. O'Donovan said Shar joined the Police force several years before the war and was attached to the Finger Print Department. After the occupation of Hong Kong Shar served with the Japanese Gendarmes. His activities were not known until 1943 when he participated in the "Lusitano Club" arrest.

Those arrested included H.R. Sequeira, secretary of the club, and C.H. Basto, its president. They were taken to Stanley for interrogation. Sequeira was accused of being the secretary of a spy ring and was shown a document by Shar which he recognised as one taken from Basto's desk. Sequeira was questioned about Basto and a bridge code which Basto had.

In August the same year, Sequeira and several others, with Basto were brought before a Japanese court and sentenced to various terms. Sequeira got 10 years and Basto was sentenced to death.

The chief evidence centred around the case known as the "Mohinder Singh Case." Mohinder Singh, was an Indian merchant carrying on an import and export business between Hong Kong and Macao and, through Indian guards on board steamers, sent articles to and from Macao. Mohinder Singh was arrested on May 3, 1945, as a British agent, together with Channan Singh and their amah.

Evidence will be given, Mr. O'Donovan said, that Mohinder Singh was not an agent connected with any Allied organisation. He was tortured to force a confession from him, however, and others arrested in connection with his case were interrogated regarding his activities.

"Took Part In Torture"

Between May 3, 1945 and the end of June, 1945, over 40 persons, almost all Indians, were arrested in connection with the Mohinder Singh case. Shar figured prominently in many of the arrests, and "witnesses" will say that Shar actually took part in their subsequent interrogation and torture on allegations of being in contact with Mohinder Singh and receiving money from him for espionage work.

Some of these witnesses broke down under torture and signed false confessions of the contents of which they did not know because they were in Japanese hands.

One of the first to be arrested for alleged collaboration with the Japanese, Shar was found to be in possession of three identification certificates issued by the Japanese Gendarmarie. He was arrested on September 26, 1945, on information of the counter-intelligence section.

Major Shiozawa Kunio, chief of the Japanese Gendarmarie from September, 1943, to January, 1945, said he knew Shar, who was a special detective stationed in the Supreme Court building. Shar's duties were to investigate political cases.

Bridge Code

H.R. Sequeira, supervisor in the relief section, told of his arrest in his house by Shar and George Wong. He was interrogated by the Japanese and also by Shar.

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APPEALED TO MAJ. BOXER'S "SPIRIT OF BUSHIDO"

An appeal to the bushido spirit had finally enabled him to persuade Major Boxer to sign the pledge not to attempt escape from the Argyle Street POW Camp, Colonel Tokunaga Isao, Commandant of POW Camps during the Japanese occupation, told No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday.

Col. Tokunaga went into the witness-box late on Thursday morning and had not yet completed his examination-in-chief by the defence counsel, Mr. Fujita, when the Court adjourned again yesterday afternoon.

Speaking of the pledges against escape, he said that the last two prisoners to hold out against signing the prepared forms were Major Boxer and a Royal Naval Captain whose name he did not remember from those interned at Bowen Road Hospital. There were also six other ranks at Shamshui Camp and an N.C.O. at North Point who had refused to sign. At the suggestion of the Chief-of-Staff to the Governor-General they were taken to Stanley Prison where they agreed, after two or three days, to signing the pledge.

He did not bother about Major Boxer, Col. Tokunaga said, until he was being discharged from hospital. He then called him into his office and appealed to him in the spirit of bushido to sign. As Major Boxer understood bushido, having spent some time in Japan and being acquainted with the Japanese language and customs, he agreed to sign finally after some persuasion. "The Japanese regulations governing prisoners of war required that such a pledge be obtained from each prisoner," Tokunaga said, and stated that should a prisoner refuse to sign the pledge extra precautions be taken as the suggestion was that he intended to make a bid to get away.

The pledges were not taken until after there had already been a fair number of escapes from the various camps when he received instructions from the Chief of Staff immediately to have the pledge-forms signed as "some prisoners have already escaped, some are trying to escape and some have the intention to escape."

As a result of the many cases of successful escapes, the Chief of Staff ordered also that the camp canteens and parcels be stopped. Electrified barbed wire was not put up until there had already been a fairly large number of escapes and, in fact, there was an

escape just the night before the wire was electrified.

Oath Necessary

"Because of these escapes I came to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary to have the POWs take an oath not to escape," Tokunaga said. "At the end of August, 1942, I visited Major-General Maltby and Cmdr. Hollands at Argyle Street and told them of this. I told them they had surrendered unconditionally to the Japanese Army and, whereas it might be against the law and customs of their country to sign such a pledge, the Japanese Army did not recognize these laws and customs. I explained to them that if they refused to sign the pledge, special precautions would have to be taken to prevent escapes."

The POWs at Argyle Street all signed the pledge the following day. On the next day he spoke to Lt-Col. Frederick at Shamshui Camp on the same subject when Lt-Col. Frederick refused to speak to the POWs at Shamshui about signing the form. He believed this was because Lt-Col. Frederick did not believe him when he said that Gen. Maltby and the officers at Argyle Street had already done so.

When he went to North Point Camp about the pledges, he took Gen. Maltby's signed form to convince the prisoners there that the officers at Argyle Street had already signed. He had no recollection of Col. Frederick being hung up with wire and subjected to a severe beating because he had refused to sign. The last two persons to agree to sign were Major Boxer, and the Naval Captain.

Questioned as to whether he had machine-guns lined up against the prisoners to intimidate them toward signing, Tokunaga said there were only two machine-guns at Shamshui Camp.

Asked about there being no lights in the medical wards, Tokunaga said that would probably have been true during the first two or three air-raid blackouts as the wards had not

HONG KONG PLEASE COPY?

Shanghai, Jan. 3. Patrons at two Chinese night clubs had a delightful surprise when the waiters refused to give them their bills and told them "everything was on the house." Not only that but the waiters were on a "free won't collect" strike to support their demands for better pay.—Associated Press.

been properly blacked out by means of blankets over the windows. Later the room was properly blacked out and lights were allowed inside.

Lack Of Blankets

On the question of lack of blankets, Tokunaga said that the Japanese POW regulations required prisoners to have their own blankets. When it appeared that they were short of blankets, two blankets per prisoner were issued. "I know it is cold here in midwinter," Tokunaga said, "but we ourselves until last year were supplied with only one blanket."

POWs received 470 grammes of staples (rice and bread), Tokunaga said and 610 grammes daily if they were on working parties. As bread gradually became scarce, they stopped receiving it. He did not know anything about the calorie content of the diet but presumed that the Japanese POW Camp regulations would have considered the question of calories in their specifications as to diet.

In addition, POWs received supplies of meat, fish, dried fish, soy sauce, salt, sugar and sea. He did not know what the quantities were. It might have been true that they stopped receiving meat after July, 1942, but that was probably through a misunderstanding as the regulations stated that meat could be replaced with fish and dried fish. He had never received a report to the effect that both meat and fish rations had been stopped.

Food Complaint

He recollected receiving representations about food from the POWs. He had passed on the complaint to the Governor-General's office but had received no satisfaction with regard to it. He had taken it upon himself then to improve the food-supply to working POWs and had encouraged vegetable gardening in the camp by distributing tomato and other seeds.

On the subject of delay in trans-

(Continued at foot of Col. 4.)

EVICION ORDER APPEAL

Appeal against an eviction order issued by the Tenancy Tribunal was lodged by Mr. d'Almeida Remedios on behalf of Wu Kwan-oi before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Appeal Court yesterday.

The Tenancy Tribunal's decision was in favour of Yick-chi, widow of the late Dr. W. K. Chu, owner of No. 5 Cheong Ming Street, who applied for eviction of Wu from the third floor of the house.

According to Ip, she was occupying the first floor with her mother, three children and a servant. As one of her children, who was eight years of age, required segregated accommodation upon doctor's advice due to an attack of tuberculosis, she wanted the third floor premises for her sick son.

The appeal was lodged on the ground that the Tribunal's decision was wrong in law and against the weight of evidence. Mr. Remedios submitted that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to order the eviction.

Instructed by Mr. Y. K. Kan, Mr. B. Bernacchi appeared for Ip and contended that the flat was required for her sick son though she herself had suitable accommodation.

His Lordship, after hearing both parties' submission, deferred judgment.

fer of patients to hospital, Tokunaga said there had been three difficulties encountered. First, it was necessary to have a truck available to carry the patient to the motor-launch. The POW Camp Staff had only one truck. It was used on many other missions and was often out of repair. Should the truck be available, it was necessary to get transport across the harbour. The unit in charge of the cross-harbour craft were not cooperative and did not care about POWs.

It was difficult to get motor-

transport on the island. Despite these difficulties he did not think that the delays were overlong. He had knowledge of a case where two or three days had elapsed between recommendation for and the actual transfer.

He remembered a request from Gen. Maltby that stores of British Army drugs then in the Col. be made available to POWs. He had approached the Governor-General's office in regard to this matter and had requested that even a small amount be made available for the Camps but it was "useless." The drugs were then under the control of the 23rd Army who were not inclined to make them available to POWs.

Safo Worried

The most frequent diseases among the POWs were diphtheria and dysentery. "I inspired the medical staff to the best of my ability," Tokunaga said, "and did the best I could myself. There were some POWs suffering from malnutrition. I think the food-stuffs were not sufficient. Dr. Safo was very much worried over this state of affairs and had a 'popaya orchard' planted."

He remembered representations being made about the illegality of using POWs on airfield construction at Kai Tak. He had passed these representations on to the Governor-General's office and had been told that the Governor-General did not consider such work illegal and that POWs should continue with it.

Tokunaga returns to the witness box this morning.

Festing To Pay Visit To Canton

General Festing, in company with the new G.O.C. General Erskine, will be leaving for Canton on Tuesday, Jan. 7, in order to pay a farewell visit to Gen. Chang Fa-kuei.

It is understood that during his visit Gen. Festing will be invested by Gen. Chang Fa-kuei with the Order of the "Cloud and Banner," in honour of his services in the past year. The General will be accompanied by Lt-Col. M.L. Reynolds and one staff officer. The party, who are sailing on board a naval craft lent for the occasion by the Commodore, Hong Kong, will be returning on Wednesday. Gen. Festing is due to leave for England by air on Jan. 11.

New G.O.C. Arrives

The new G.O.C. Maj. Gen. G.W.E.J. Erskine, CB, DSO, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday afternoon and was met by Maj. Gen. Festing, Col. E.N. Clarke, Lt. Col. M.L. Reynolds, A.O.C. Webster, Capt. Marsh, Flight Lt. Bridge and A.D.G. Gen. Ferth at Kai Tak Airfield.

When Maj. Gen. Erskine arrived at Queen's Pier he was met by Commodore Everett, Brig. Lindsay, Brig. J.H.G. Willis and Capt. J.A. Orr-Ewing. He then inspected a guard of honour drawn from the Royal Navy, 3 Commando Brigade and 150 Indian Infantry Brigade.

The band of the West Yorkshire Regiment was in attendance.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Peninsula Hotel arrivals: F. F. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark, Kenneth Smith, Joseph Shaker, V. K. Siskind, D. Cuthbertson, Capt. C. Van-Den Elst, Mme. Brunet and Isaac Diemel.

Peninsula Hotel departures: Robert Jarrett, Mr. C. M. Lawrence, C. W. Randall, Mrs. M. J. King and S. Rodden.

Rennes, Jan. 3. Robber bands of men and women armed with machine-guns and grenades have been terrorizing rich farmlands in Brittany for the past week killing a farmer and firing on others during raids on fields and food stocks.—United Press.

REMINDER SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE HONG KONG

It is proposed to hold a meeting of this Society in the board room of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, on Tuesday, 7th January, 1947 at 6.30 p.m.

The objects of the meeting are—

- (1) The Revival of the Society.
- (2) Election of Officers.
- (3) Any other business.

All Englishmen, whether members of the Society or not are invited to be present.

A. SOMMERFELT, Actg. Hon. Secretary.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Members are reminded that the Application List for tickets for Burns Dinner closes today.

D. S. ROBB, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1947.

NOTICE

We have as from today, authorised Mr. ERIC SILVER HALL, Chartered Accountant, to sign our firm name.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Accountants.

Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1947.

MISSION

Rev. Andrew Gih is preaching at Emmanuel Church, 218 Nathan Rd., Kowloon, Sundays Jan. 5th & 12th, at 11.30 a.m. Monday Jan. 6th to Saturday Jan. 11th at 8 p.m. Also on Saturdays, 5th & 12th, at 5.30 p.m. in the Baptist Church, Hillwood Road, in cooperation with Rev. W. A. L. Hutchison, R.A.F.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc., Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.

Telephone 31887.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instruction from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, the 7th Jan. 1947 commencing at 10 a.m., at

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT.

246 LOTS OF VALUABLE GOODS, comprising—

STORED AT GARDEN ROAD GARAGE, GARDEN ROAD. Motor-car, Chassis, Saloon Bodies; Motor-car Parts; Concrete Mixer.

STORED AT WATERWORKS WORKSHOP, BULLOCK'S LANE, WANCHAI. White Lead; Plumber Black; Black Lead; Brass Scrap & Turnings; Mild Steel Plates; Iron Bars & Iron Scrap; Steel Shavings; Cast Iron Chucks; Carpenter's Tools; Sledge Hammer; Whitworth Taps; Tap Trenches; Brass Bolts; Iron Spring Door Hinges; Iron Hinges & Iron Screws; Slide-Door-Box Lock; Cupolas; Aluminium Castings; Buff Paint; Gear Oil, Oil and Grease; Etc.

STORED AT LAND TRANSPORTS 'CAROLINE HILL' DEPOT, CAUSEWAY BAY. Rubber Tyres; Hot Patches; Inner Tubes and Tyre Liners; Motor-car Wheel Engine Parts, Brake Parts and Fittings;

STORED AT FU WAH GODOWN, WEST POINT. Gunny Bags.

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR GODOWN, WEST POINT. Lamp Bulbs; Typewriting paper; Fairbank Scales; Porcelain Ware; Silk Yarn; Artificial Silk Yarn; Cotton Thread; Paper Umbrellas; Enamel Basins; Hot Water Bottles; Sheet Glass; Hand Saws with and without Blades; Axes with Handles; Pins & Clips; Paint; Torchlights; Window Glass; Earthenware; Cow Hides; Looking Glasses; Glass Bottles; Feeding Bottles; Paper; Cotton Piece Goods; Cotton Yarn; Personal Effects; Tin Plate; Slack Lead Powder; Mnts; Ramie; Taploca; Etc.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT'S Nos. 39/40, WEST POINT. Rubber Tyres; Newspaper; Cotton Yarn; Iron Bolters; Shoe Models; Iron Clips; Earthenware Toys; Lime; Etc.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT'S Nos. 43/45, WEST POINT. Linseed Oil; Aniseed Oil; Hydrochloric Acid.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT'S Nos. 15/16, WEST POINT. Paper; Asphalt; Wooden tubs & barrels; Wooden Beams & Doors; Iron Boxes, Drums, Chains & Hinges; Linseed Oil; Engine Oil, Grease, Etc.; Black Dyes; Iron Grill; Etc.

The above mentioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 4th and 6th January, 1947, between 10 a.m. and noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at the Service Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1947.

NOTICE

As from 1.1.47 the Agency for the Ships of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company is being transferred to Messrs Butterfield & Swire, Connaught Road Central. (Tel. 30331-3).

Commencing from 6.1.47, all correspondence, bills, etc., relating to all matters connected with Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company vessels should be addressed to us at the following address:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, 1 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 30331-3.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN, 67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

BY ORDER Of The Director Of Disposals Far Eastern Area (M.O.S.)

1. THE BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG) is authorised to receive TENDERS for the following OLD MOTOR CYCLES, FERROUS and NON-FERROUS SCRAP and OTHER SCRAP MATERIAL:—

Lot Article Quantity

STORED AT H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG. Lot 1 Old Motor Cycles 5 Lot 2 Old Flatboats 10

STORED AT KAI TAK AIRFIELD, KOWLOON. Lot 3 Old Airframes 3 Lot 4 Old Airframes 2 Lot 5 Old Airframes 1 Lot 6 Non-Ferrous Scrap 1 Lot 7 Miscellaneous Ferrous Scrap 1 Lot 8 Miscellaneous Electric Wire 1 Lot 9 Old Wet Batteries 1 Lot 10 Scrap Rubber 1 Lot 11 Miscellaneous Ferrous Scrap 1 Lot

STORED AT 313 EQUIPMENT PARK, MATAUKOK ROAD, KOWLOON. Lot 12 Canvas, Rubber, Leather Old Mattresses 1 Lot

STORED AT ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS DEPOT, SHAMSHUIPO, KOWLOON. Lot 13 Steamfield Oven (Double) 1

STORED AT 7th BLOCK, VICTORIA BARRACKS, HONGKONG. Lot 14 Steamfield Oven (Double) 2

STORED AT ENGINEERS STORES DEPOT, EAST POINT, HONG KONG. Lot 15 Pneumatic Former Machines 4 Lot 16 Crasher Jaws 1 Lot 17 Steel Windows 1 Lot 18 Old corrugated Iron Sheets 1 Lot 19 Slaves (Incomplete) 1 Lot 20 Fire Doors 1 Lot 21 Scrap Pipes 1 Lot 22 Scrap Steel Girders 1 Lot 23 Second Hand Bricks 1 Lot 24 Stone Hut (Tiled roof, stone walls, 2 doors stone partition wall) 1 Lot 25 Steel Lockers 1

2. No warranty is given in any way as to quantities, numbers, etc., and the lots will be bought as they lie.

3. Hours of inspection:— 10 a.m. to 12 Noon, Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

4. Passes and Tender Forms may be obtained from the British Stores Disposal Board, Headquarters Land Forces, Victoria Barracks, (Entrance 50 yards west of Queen's Road Entrance to Barracks).

5. Tenders must be deposited with the board in sealed packets marked on the outside "Tender No. 7".

6. Closing date for Tenders:— 12 Noon, Saturday, 11th January, 1947.

7. The Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER, Chairman, BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD, HONG KONG.

NOTICE THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (S.C.) LTD. HONG KONG.

As from 1.1.47 the Agency for the Ships of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company is being transferred to Messrs Butterfield & Swire, Connaught Road Central. (Tel. 30331-3).

Commencing from 6.1.47, all correspondence, bills, etc., relating to all matters connected with Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company vessels should be addressed to Messrs Butterfield & Swire direct.

NOTICE BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

As from 1.1.47 we have taken over the Agency for the ships of the ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

Commencing from 6.1.47 all correspondence, bills, etc., relating to all matters connected with the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company's vessels should be addressed to us at the following address:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, 1 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 30331-3.

2. No warranty is given in any way as to quantities, numbers, etc., and the lots will be bought as they lie.

3. Hours of inspection:— 10 a.m. to 12 Noon, Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

4. Passes and Tender Forms may be obtained from the British Stores Disposal Board, Headquarters Land Forces, Victoria Barracks, (Entrance 50 yards west of Queen's Road Entrance to Barracks).

5. Tenders must be deposited with the board in sealed packets marked on the outside "Tender No. 6".

6. Closing date for Tenders:— 12 Noon, Saturday, 11th January, 1947.

7. The Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER, Chairman, BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD, HONG KONG.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING!

20 WORDS—\$2 FOR ONE INSERTION. FREED. \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION.

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Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 212, 214, 218, 220, 221, 223, 229, 231, 240, 255.

WANTED KNOWN

BUYING, Selling & Exchange—All brand-new or second-hand Cameras, Binoculars, Watches, Fountain-Pen, Lighters, Cigarette Case, etc. And repair works of all kinds. Ah Mong King, Stanley St. (opposite King's Theatre Front Stalls).

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE Aluminium Saucepans with lids \$10.00 only per set of three pieces in 2, 3, and 6 pint capacity. Discount for wholesalers. Obtainable at V. M. Hammond & Co. Union Bldg. 4th floor.

SPECIAL SALE American Stainless steel knives, forks & spoons—24 pieces set at \$55.—per set. Obtainable at V. M. Hammond & Co. Union Bldg. 4th floor.

CODE-BOOK ACME Commodity Phrase sale \$180.00 brand new. Phone 30381 c/o Mong King, 321, Mr. Waung every morning.

TUITION GIVEN

PITMAN'S Shorthand, individual class tuition for beginners and advanced students. All hours convenient. Moderate fees. Apply daily 6-8 p.m., 11 Hart Avenue, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon.

PREMISES WANTED

REQUIRE immediately, office space, one to four rooms. Will pay high rent, and willing to take over office furniture and other obligations. Reply Room 51, Stock Exchange Building. Telephone 31540, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 3 p.m.-5 p.m.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers. Fadder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

BY ORDER Of The Director Of Disposals Far Eastern Area (M.O.S.)

1. THE BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG) is authorised to receive TENDERS for the following PLANT and STORES:—

Lot Article Quantity

STORED AT ENGINEERS STORES DEPOT, JARDINE GODOWN, EAST POINT, HONG KONG. Lot 1 Ammonia Compressor 1 Lot 2 Blower Fan 2

STORED AT ENGINEERS BASE DEPOT, CHATHAM ROAD, KOWLOON. Lot 3 Prefabricated Bituminised Sheets in rolls approximately 11.5 rolls per ton 1000 rolls

STORED AT STANDARD-VACUUM OIL CO., NORTH POINT, HONGKONG. Lot 4 Steam Derrick Cranes 1

STORED AT H.M. DOCKYARD, KOWLOON. Lot 5 Cylindrical Tanks, 6,000 Gallons Capacity 2

STORED AT 313 EQUIPMENT PARK, MATAUKOK ROAD, KOWLOON. Lot 6 Metal & Wood Transit Cues 140

STORED AT 113 FA YUEN STREET, KOWLOON. Lot 7 Refrigeration Machinery Parts & Cables 4

2. No warranty is given in any way as to quantities, numbers, etc., and the lots will be bought as they lie.

3. Hours of inspection:— 10 a.m. to 12 Noon, Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

4. Passes and Tender Forms may be obtained from the British Stores Disposal Board, Headquarters Land Forces, Victoria Barracks, (Entrance 50 yards west of Queen's Road Entrance to Barracks).

5. Tenders must be deposited with the board in sealed packets marked on the outside "Tender No. 6".

6. Closing date for Tenders:— 12 Noon, Saturday, 11th January, 1947.

7. The Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

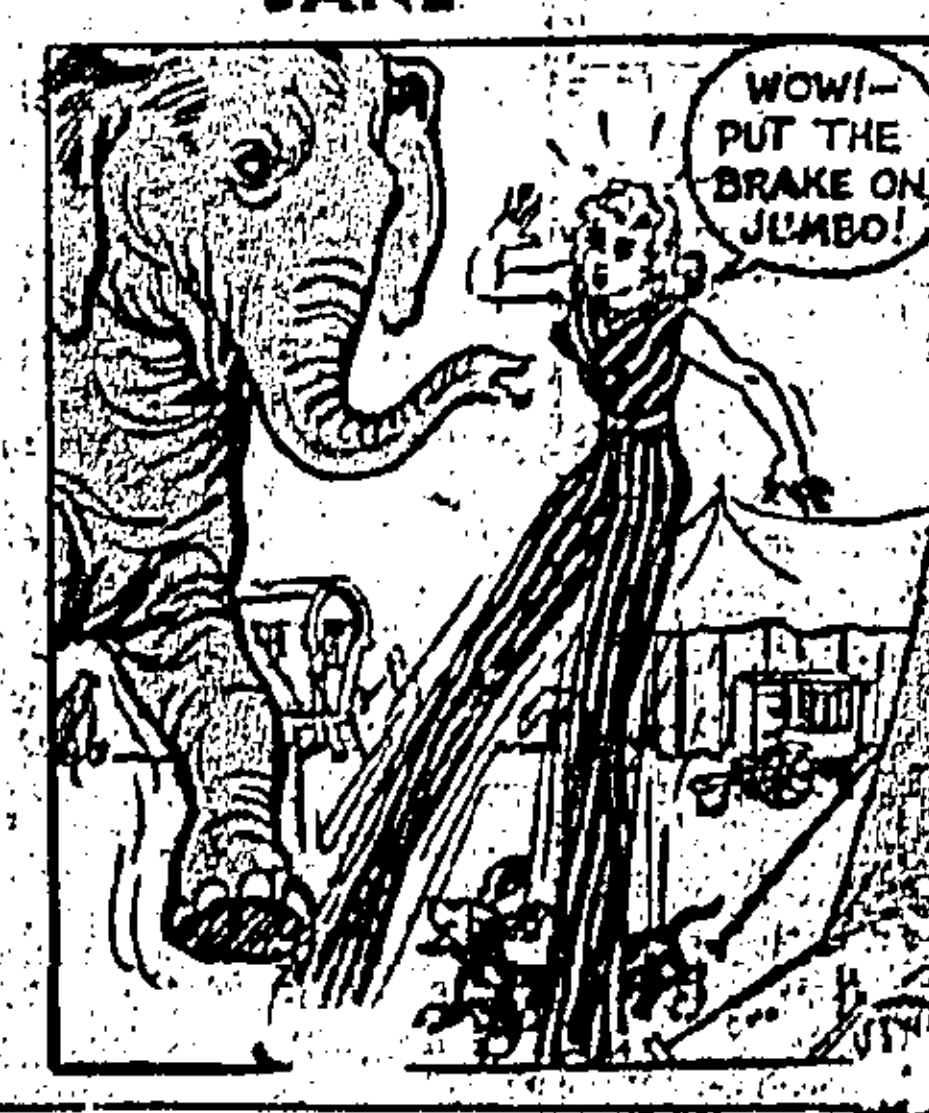
WALTER M. WEINBERGER, Chairman, BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD, HONG KONG.

GET THESE SCORES ON YOUR ELECTRO-SOUND

- A SOUND INVESTMENT -

THIRD TEST MATCH, MELBOURNE, 1ST JANUARY, 1946-1947 SERIES.

"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

Sold

BY EDGAR MARTIN

JEWS' FLAME-THROWERS Terrorists Use Weapon For First Time

Attack On British Headquarters

Jerusalem, Jan. 2.

Three explosions are reported to have occurred in Jerusalem tonight. British troops guarding civil and military buildings in the city are standing to and flying squad cars of the Palestine Police are investigating. Jewish terrorists attacked British police and military headquarters at Citrus House, Tel-Aviv tonight and a street battle between troops and Jewish gunmen is reported to be going on.

Reuter's office in Tel-Aviv reports that "violent gunfire" is reverberating throughout the centre of the city. Civilians are scattering to seek shelter.

Paratroops of the Sixth Airborne Division completed their combat of the Jewish township of Rehovoth, 12 miles south of Tel Aviv tonight, after "screening" 1,200 persons, of whom 19 were detained for further investigation.

In a deserted house in the town, sappers equipped with mine detectors discovered a small arms cache containing two pistols, 225 rounds of small arms ammunition, 15 lb. of shrapnel and three wooden, electrically detonated type road-mines.

Meanwhile, in Tiberias, North Palestine, Jewish terrorists armed with home-made flame-throwers, attacked a military camp. The attackers were driven off, according to an unconfirmed report issued by the Palestine Public Information Office.

Flame-throwers were also in action in Jerusalem later tonight, according to a radio warning flashed to all flying squadrons there by the Palestine Police Headquarters. The warning stated: "Watch out

for four Jewish flame-throwers in action in Jerusalem."

One British officer and three other ranks were killed tonight in Haifa when their Bren gun carrier was blown up by what is believed to be a land mine, it was officially stated.—Reuter.

Tommy-Guns

Jerusalem, Jan. 2. Underground Jewish agents moved in and opened fire against Tel Aviv Hqs. after strong explosions were heard in the early part of the evening in the northern part of the city. Troops and police responded and an occasional passerby was reported wounded in the cross-fire. British forces drove off the attackers, but sporadic fire continued.

Exchange Telegraph reports that attackers, carrying sub-

CRIPPLED BY HOT WATER BOTTLE

Jerusalem, Jan. 2.

Judge L. A. W. Orr, Chief Registrar of the Palestine Supreme Court, and Mrs. Orr, whose 3½-year-old daughter was crippled by burns shortly after birth in the English Missionary Hospital here, were today awarded £14,000 damages against the hospital.

The burns were alleged to be due to a leaking hot-water bottle placed inside her cot in the hospital. The action was brought before the District Court here and the verdict held the hospital authorities guilty of negligence. The child, it was stated, would be crippled for life.—Reuter.

machine-guns, overpowered the Jewish guards at the Tel Aviv car park and damaged many vehicles, with grenades, while others wounded two guards in attacks on police billets.

"Fire And Blood"

Bombs which exploded here shortly after dark contained pamphlets inscribed: "With fire and blood Judea has fallen! With fire and blood Judea will arise!"

The pamphlets announced: "If announcement were needed—that the recent 'truce' was at an end. The night's activities caused the belief that members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Gang had combined for a full-scale resumption of violence.—United Press.

GURION CONFIDENT

London, Jan. 3.

David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, conferred with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones last night and later said he was "certain" a Jewish state would be created in Palestine "within my lifetime."

The 60-year-old Jewish statesman would not elaborate, but his comment, more optimistic than any he previously has made, suggests that he was satisfied with the results of his 135-minute secret conference.

Ben Gurion is believed to have asked Creech Jones whether Britain would back the Agency's "minimum demand" for the creation of a Jewish state within an adequate area of Palestine. On Creech Jones' answer would hinge Jewish participation in the London talks on Palestine's future, scheduled to be resumed on January 21.

Asked whether he was hopeful of a Jewish-British settlement, Ben Gurion said:

"I am not hopeful but certain that the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine will take place within my lifetime."

One authoritative British source said Ben Gurion had impressed upon Creech Jones Jewish willingness to accept partition as a basis for a settlement, provided that the Jews were given complete independence in their area.

Ben Gurion, after the conference, said there was little likelihood of Hagana, the Jewish "defence organisation," taking physical action against terrorist bodies in the Holy Land. "If we did, it would mean civil war," he said.

Asked whether organisations like the Stern gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi received financial support from sources outside Palestine, Ben Gurion replied:

Help From Poles

"I know that at one stage the old Polish Government,

known more commonly as the London Poles, provided the Stern Gang with funds. Whether they still do, I cannot say."

Jewish participation in the London talks can only be sanctioned by the Legislative Council of the World Zionist Congress. This body meets regularly and Ben Gurion said he would report the results of his talk with Creech Jones to it when he returned to Palestine.

Last night he was due to confer with members of the Jewish Agency Executive in London. He said, too, he would be seeing Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former World President of the Agency.

Ben Gurion said he would leave London for Paris in a few days. There he was due to see and confer with Leon Blum, the French Premier, on the Palestine situation.

Colonial Office Statement

London, Jan. 2. The following brief statement was issued by the Colonial Office:

"Dr. Ben Gurion had a long conversation lasting two and a half hours with Mr. Creech Jones, on the Palestine situation, in the light of the decisions at the Zionist Congress."

No mention was made of any intention to hold further meetings and the first reaction of observers in London was to conclude that Dr. Ben Gurion's attempt to secure conditions from the British Government on which the Jewish delegation would be willing to attend the resumed Palestine conference, had been a failure.—Reuter.

MASSACRE OF NUNS BY DRUNKEN SS MEN

Hamburg, Jan. 2.

The massacre of 14 Polish nuns by two drunken SS men in Ravensbrück "horror" camp was described by Vera Salvequart, pretty 26-year-old blonde nurse, in a deposition submitted here today at the resumed trial of 15 of the camp staff.

The nuns were locked up in a room. Later the SS men entered and began shooting, she said. "I entered the room, which was a horrible sight, with dead nuns lying on the floor, while others, who were dying, were crying with pain," the deposition added.

The nurse said she was chased by the SS killers but managed to escape by dressing in men's clothing and being hidden by other prisoners.

One of the accused—Carmen Mary, 40-years old Swiss-born camp guard said to have been called "The Black Angel" by the women prisoners—stated in a deposition read today that she herself had been flogged at Ravensbrück.

During the war, she said, she was arrested by the Germans on a charge of spying, and sent to the camp, where she received a beating of 25 strokes.

She agreed to cooperate with the political interrogator at Ravensbrück, "to fight against Bolshevik sabotage" in the camp, but denied that she was a political spy.

The deposition added that in 1938 she was arrested by the French for espionage on the Maginot Line and subsequently sentenced to death, only to be rearrested by the Germans before the sentence was carried out.

The food sent for Ravensbrück prisoners was diverted by the staff to Poland, where it was sold on the Black Market, according to Ludwig Ramdcur, the camp's political interrogator and the first witness when the defence opened this afternoon.

Admitting that he ill-treated the prisoners to extort confessions, he said that for this he was court-martialed before an SS Judge in Berlin.

"Loss Of Honour"

He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment with the "loss of honour," but he was given the chance of redeeming himself by fighting on the Eastern Front.

He said his nerves gave way during the interrogation by the British and he believed another accused, Dr. Winkelmann, tried to commit suicide.

Saying he was questioned by a British officer who had a big whip and a dog, Ramdcur added: "I was not beaten but the treatment was wearing down my nerves and although I did not think anything would happen to me I could not be sure."

Reuter.

Motor Caravans To Stop

London, Jan. 2.

It is unlikely there will be any more treks of British families across Europe to South Africa. Owing to the great difficulties experienced by motorists on the journey to East and South Africa no more approvals would be issued to convoys to drive through the Sudan, according to a statement issued today by the Sudan Government.

At the same time, Britain's Automobile Association informed Reuter it had persuaded 95 per cent of those contemplating car journeys to the Cape to abandon their projects.

The Sudan Government statement followed one on similar lines issued yesterday in Khartoum. Today's statement revealed that some of the convoys which had attempted the journey had broken down before reaching the Sudan or had arrived in that country with slender resources.

A number of the people taking part had under-estimated their expenses. In some cases each motorist had paid out about £200 by the time they reached Khartoum. All the lorries had failed to cross the desert stretches.—Reuter.

New Coins In England

London, Jan. 2.

The first of the new cupro-nickel coins to replace British silver are being issued today by the Bank of England.

Except for a slightly glossier surface, their appearance, size, design and weight are exactly the same as those of the old silver coin.

Old silver coins will gradually be called in and melted down to repay the debt of 327,000,000 ounces of silver—£75,000,000 owed to the United States from the Lrasc-Lend.

India is following Britain's lead in adopting cupro-nickel coinage for the same reason.—Reuter.

Cable And Wireless Change

London, Jan. 2.

The new Board of Cable and Wireless Ltd., nominated by the Government, took office today under the scheme to nationalise Commonwealth telecommunications.

The chairman, Sir Stanley Angwin, announced that under his direction the company "will continue their policy of progressive improvement of overseas telegraph service in co-operation with the Dominions and the Post Office. The fullest co-ordination will be maintained with the Service Departments."

"The company will continue to foster those traditions of public and personal service which have been handed down from pioneering times and will seek to hasten the day when overseas telegraph will be brought within the reach of all."—Reuter.

ANTI-CARTEL MEASURES

London, Jan. 2.

Britain fully supports the decision of the occupation authorities in the United States zone of Germany to prohibit employment by any one industrial concern of more than 10,000 workers, a Foreign Office spokesman stated tonight.

He added that a similar decision might be expected in the near future. The object of British and United States policy in this respect is to check, in Western Germany, the growth of industrial cartels and monopolies.—Reuter.

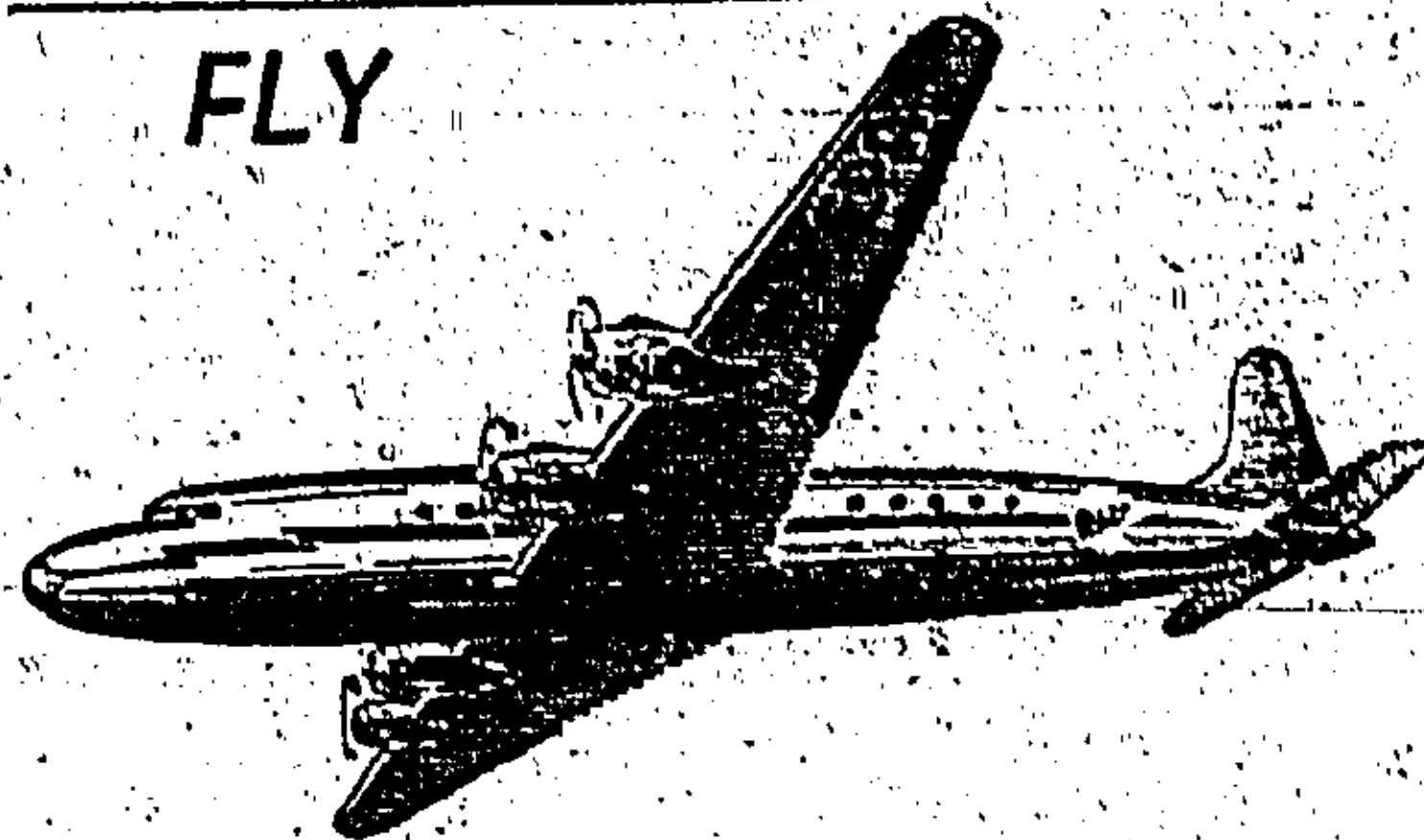
SIR NICHOLAS BACON DEAD

Norwich, Jan. 2.

England's Premier, Baronet Sir Nicholas Bacon, who is a descendant of the essayist, Sir Francis Bacon, died yesterday at the age of 89.

Sir Nicholas was also a descendant of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who was knighted in 1578 by Queen Elizabeth and was the first person to receive a baronetcy when that order was instituted by James I. in 1611.—Reuter.

FLY



To

SINGAPORE

Leaving Friday Jan. 10th. Fare \$880.

BANGKOK

Leaving Jan. 6th, Jan. 10th. Fare \$628.

MANILA

Leaving Monday, Jan. 6th, Jan. 13th. Fare \$600.

SYDNEY

Book Now for next aircraft. Fare \$2,200.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

TO
HOLDERS OF RATION CARDS NOS. 1001 TO 1946 INCLUSIVE
REGISTERED AT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

The JANUARY Distribution of
FLOUR, SUGAR, BUTTER and MILK

will be effected between the hours of 9 A.M. to

12.30 P.M. and 2.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. as under:

Numbers	1001 to 1200	Monday	January	6th
"	1201 to 1400	Tuesday	"	7th
"	1401 to 1600	Wednesday	"	8th
"	1601 to 1800	Thursday	"	9th
"	1801 to 1946	Friday	"	10th

QUANTITIES allocated are as follows:

Sugar	HK\$0.45 per lb.	2 lbs. Per Person
Flour	HK\$0.33	"
Fresh Butter	HK\$1.00	"
Milk	HK\$0.80 per tin	"
Evaporated	HK\$0.80 per tin	"

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NORMAN YARDLEY SAVES ENGLAND

Fine Partnership With Ikin After Early Collapse

Australia Bat Second Time

Melbourne, Jan. 3.

England finished her innings in the third Test Match here today 14 runs behind the Australian first innings total of 365, thanks to a magnificent sixth wicket stand by Ikin and Washbrook which added 113 runs.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire partnership started after lunch when the English side's chances looked grim after they had lost their four key batsmen for 46 runs during the morning's play when the wickets of Washbrook, Edrich, Compton and Hammond fell.

Douland had opened the morning's attack for Australia bowling from the northern end to Washbrook and Lindwall followed. Eight runs were added, four apiece, when Bill Edrich stepped in front of a straight ball from Lindwall and was declared lbw.

Compton fell similarly to Toshack after he and Washbrook had added 11. Then England's captain came out amidst terrific applause to take Compton's place, and Hammond put on a terrific drive off Douland, who held a very hard catch a few inches off the ground, giving the Australian his first wicket in Test cricket.

Washbrook, meanwhile, was playing very cautiously, adding singles, but before his partner's Ikin, opened his score, England's opening batsman was caught by the wicket-keeper Tallon, off Douland, concluding a really fine performance in which, together with Edrich, he had added 147.

Yardley Hits Out

Ikin and Yardley did very little before lunch, adding only 14 and there was no definite indication then that they were to make anything like a stand.

After lunch, however, Yardley began by hitting four in the first over and continuing in this style ably backed by Ikin who was playing a very careful game. Then after he had batted 45 minutes without scoring more than singles, Ikin got his first four, though this only brought his score to 7.

Both batsmen were well set by that time, however, and the English score quickly mounted, adding 29 in the first half hour of their partnership and Ikin put the 250 up with a single.

They passed Australia's eighth wicket score of 272 just before Yardley reached his 50. Ikin was then 40 and shortly afterwards Yardley made the partnership total 100.

As the two looked like passing the three hundred mark together disaster occurred when McCool bowled Yardley at 61. Yardley attempted a drive to leg but missed the spin ball and it clean bowled his leg stump. The partnership had added 113 and Yardley got a terrific ovation from the crowd as he left the field for his fighting innings which helped tremendously to save England's day.

Quick End

Evans joined Ikin and made three with his first ball and then Ikin fell five balls after his partner, when he was 48, to the last ball before the tea interval.

After that the England innings was merely a matter of time; Evans making 17 before being bowled by McCool. Voe fell lbw to Douland without scoring and though Bedser and Wright attempted a last wicket stand which achieved some success, Wright was uncomfortable at the wicket and Bedser had a difficult time, trying to face the bowling as often as possible to keep the game open. Finally Wright fell, bowled.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 0.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—Benny Goodman and His Orchestra—Swing and Sway with the Benny.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Hector Berlioz's "Symphonie en Fa"—Horne, E. Bay, Costa & Martin Williams.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.05 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.
2.10 p.m.—Complementary on the Test Match.
2.15 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections (Cont'd).

7.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
7.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.
7.15 p.m.—Studio: "See You" Success Community.

7.25 p.m.—Studio: "Jazz Tunes" New Long Callers.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: "Much-Blind" in the "March" with Richard Harrold, Kenneth Horne, E. Bay, Costa & Martin Williams.
8.10 p.m.—Hall: Ag. Hour with List.
8.40 p.m.—Nelson Eddy and the Royal Light Symphony Orchestra.
10.00 p.m.—Music for Dancing.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Today's Rugger

(By "CRUMS")

Another reshuffle of the Colony's rugger players should again provide an enjoyable afternoon's sport for the followers of the Rugby code at Sookunpoo this afternoon.

England faces a combined Welsh and Irish side at 3 p.m. and at 4 p.m. Scotland will oppose an International side.

The first game should be a very even struggle. The Welsh back division looks very formidable on paper and their forwards are able to hold the stronger English pack. Even if they do get the ball they will have to contend with two of the best wing forwards in the Colony at the moment in Wright-Noth and Absalom. As in many previous games it may well be that the glorious place kicking of Buskell will just turn the scales in England's favour.

In the second game Scotland seem to have the more experienced side and it will be a surprise if the International side emerges as victors. Forward is a match winner in himself and has some able supporters in Hutton, Henderson, Gossford and Thomson. However there are some grand forwards in the International pack and Walmsley, Mann and Bond are just the types who will send and take advantage of any passes that go astray. Their threequarters too will make up in courage what they lack in experience. Barclay, especially, is a magnificent defensive player. However all in all Scotland are the stronger side and should win.

Next Saturday on the Club ground the two winners will play off in the final at 4 p.m.

U.S. Navy Wants Its Pacific Bases

Washington, Jan. 3.

The House Navy Committee recommended to Congress today that America retain its extensive chain of Pacific Island security bases.

The Committee warned that "the most expensive thing in the world is a cheap Army and Navy" and mildly challenged the effectiveness of the atom bomb as a weapon against fleets.

The Committee, wrapping up the findings of several subcommittees in the expiring Congress said a policy on shipbuilding and repairing should insure against falling below the levels justified by "the international situation and this country's commitments."

Laying its case against retention of "the scrapping policies of the twenties," the Committee approved a subcommittee report which offered these general recommendations for an American policy on Pacific bases:

1. "For our own security, the security of the western hemisphere, and the peace of the Pacific, the United States should have at least dominating control over the former Japanese mandated islands of the Marshalls, Carolines, and Manus and over the outlying Japanese islands of Izu, Bonin and Ryukus.

2. The United States should be given specific and substantial rights to sites where American bases have been constructed on the island territories of the Allied Nations.

3. "While in respect to Manus, Noumea, Espiritu Santo, Guadalcanal and other sites of American bases on the islands mandated to or claimed by other nations, full title should be given to the United States because they are in our chain of security."

4. "The United States must not permit its Pacific bases to lapse back to a state of unpreparedness as in the instances of Guam and Wake prior to the present war."

Atomic Findings
Basing its atomic findings upon first hand observations of five of its members at Bikini, the committee said the bomb "is not the most effective against fleets but rather it is most potent against large land installations and concentrations of troops."

However, the Committee termed the atom bomb "the most deadly weapon man has ever employed."

It said the public should not be lulled into "a sense of false security" because the Bikini tests "did not live up to some of the fantastic claims made for it in advance."—Associated Press.

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Washington, Jan. 2.
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Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan said, "We have a big enough job to curb Communism within the United States. There is no action which we can take to halt its spread in South America." He added that if Communism gained enough strength to take over South American Governments, "that would be a different matter because it could be halted through strong diplomatic relations with those Governments."—United Press.

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BIG FOUR TO DECIDE

London, Jan. 2.

A Foreign Office spokesman today said the Big Four Foreign Ministers would decide at the Jan. 14 meeting whether a full-dress peace conference of all the powers that fought Germany should be announced.

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers presumably will make a recommendation on the peace conference to the Big Four meeting in Moscow. —United Press.

Ramzan Syed In The News

(By "Paul Pry")

Ramzan Syed, the Emergency Unit policeman who was the subject of the usual hysterical demonstrations in China in connection with the death of the peasant vendor in Yau-mai, is in the peanut again—and feeling just a little ridiculous, as any policeman would at having to report that he has been robbed.

Syed was out walking with a female cousin in Leighton Hill Road shortly before 10 p.m. on New Year's Day when they were accosted by four Chinese, who threatened them with violence.

They were searched and a metal case, rectangular-faced wrist-watch was removed from the person of the cousin and \$20 from Ramzan Syed. The quartet then departed.

Apart from the fact that it was a policeman who was robbed, there are two more odd twists to the tale. A few steps further on, Syed found his \$20 lying safe and sound on the deck and he also found he had received a cut on the left thumb from a Sharp Instrument.

Apparently chary of publicity, he did not report the robbery till yesterday morning.

SEARCH FOR TWO SHIPS

Tokyo, Jan. 3.

The Civil Property Custodian of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today that Allied authorities are looking for two Chinese vessels scuttled by Chinese crews in Haichow and salvaged by the Japanese in 1939.

He said the Japanese Government had been ordered to submit a complete report on the two ships.—United Press.

Goering Man's Life Of Betrayal

Nuernberg, Jan. 2.

Clark Denney, conducting the U.S. prosecution against 54-year old Field Marshal Erhard Milch, Goering's former Luftwaffe assistant whose trial opened here today on war crimes charges, referred to Milch's record as "a life of personal and professional betrayal" and demanded the death penalty on the grounds of his participation in the Nazi slave-labour programme.

The former commander of the Luftwaffe, dressed in uniform stripped of all insignia, sat beside his counsel busily taking notes, and heard himself branded as one of the 14 highest Nazi authorities who had enjoyed Hitler's confidence.

Mr. Denney said Milch had refused to accept the defeat of Germany in the First World War and had devoted himself to the building up of German air power during the peace, allowing "neither difficulty nor honour to stand in the way of accomplishment of his purpose—the Nazi Party objectives."

The charges against Milch include war crimes involving the deportation of slave labour; the utilisation of war prisoners for military operations; subjecting prisoners to "murderous cruelties and other inhuman acts"; and personal connection with Luftwaffe medical experiments on concentration camp inmates, especially high altitude and freezing tests.

Milch is defended by Dr. Friedrich Bergold, the German lawyer who defended Martin Bormann, Hitler's Deputy, in his absence, at the Nuernberg trial of the top Nazi leaders.—Reuter.

Armed Robbers Gaoled
Three of the five Chinese who were sentenced to 10 years' hard labour and 10 strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Pulane Judge, on Thursday, were arraigned before Mr. Justice T. J. Gould at the Criminal Sessions yesterday on charges of armed robbery and receiving stolen property.

Li Chai and Wan Yuet, both pleading guilty to two charges of armed robbery on Sept. 4 and 17, were each given 11 years' hard labour. The sentences are to run concurrently with the previous sentence.

Chan Wan, pleading not guilty to receiving stolen property, was discharged by Mr. Justice Gould as the Crown wished to offer no evidence against him.

Los Angeles, Jan. 3.
General Hospital physicians diagnosed the ailment of Richard Case, 18, as stomach ulcers until an X-ray picture disclosed he had swallowed two bedsprings and a thermomometer. Associated Press.

ROBBERY SEQUEL

After hearing further evidence at the Kowloon Court yesterday, Mr. Blair-Kerr committed Lau Lam and Ng Pui for trial at the next Sessions on a charge of armed robbery.

It was alleged by the Crown that defendants, together with three others not in custody, held up the inmates of 91 Kwellin Street ground floor with two revolvers and robbed them of three metal wrist-watches, \$2,277 and one packet of Gold Flake cigarettes.

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Mystery Offer To Anthony Brooke

Singapore, Jan. 2.

Mr. Anthony Brooke, nephew of the former "White Rajah" of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke, who has come here from Hong Kong after being refused entry into Sarawak, told a press conference today of the offer of property in England which, he said, was made to him in the autumn of 1945, after his dismissal as head of the Sarawak Provisional Government.

Mr. Brooke was said, offered property in England valued at £23,000 belonging to the Sarawak Government, plus £2,800 annually, provided he agreed "in future not to interfere in any way with affairs affecting Sarawak, the Rajah and members of the family, and not to indulge in private and public talk, whether malicious or otherwise, concerning the affairs of Sarawak, the Rajah or the Highnesses of the family."

Mr. Brooke refused to give the origin of the offer, but said that he turned it down.

He said that he intended to stay in this part of the world for some time. The issues at stake were too big to be solved in two or three months, Mr. Brooke added.

Reuter.

Sarawak Resignations
London, Jan. 2.
Native officers in a score of Sarawak Government departments resigned on December 30 on the ground that they have "consistently opposed any change in the free status of Sarawak."

This news reached London today in a cable from the President of the Malay National Union—to Mr. William Crocker, solicitor representing Mr. Anthony Brooke, who was heir to the Rajah of Sarawak until the recent cession of this territory to the Crown.

The resignations, according to the cable, followed a conference between representatives of the Malay National Union and the Chief Secretary of the Government, at which the latter said that the people had plenty of time to think about the cession and that the Government intended to which the Union objected, laid down that any Government servants taking part in general meetings where the policy of the Government was criticised, clearly broke the order.

It was pointed out to the Chief Secretary that the officers wanted to carry out their duties, but the circular conflicted with the views of those who objected to the cession.—Reuter.

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MISLEADING
We have been asked to emphasise that the Winchester Assizes case reported on December 30 in which H.M.S. Belfast was mentioned, had nothing to do with the Royal Marine Detachment, now in H.M.S. Belfast. The man concerned, left H.M.S. Belfast more than two years ago. This, of course, is quite clear in the report, and we are sorry if the headline was at all misleading.

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